

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE CRISIS—MR. JESSE COLLINGS—MAILS—ROYALTY—MR. ARNOLD.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

We are in the very throes and agony of a crisis; not perhaps of the crisis but of one sufficiently severe to require two Cabinet Councils yesterday. The first lasted from two to four in the afternoon. The second, held in the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons, began not long after five and did not break up till past eight. The first is supposed to have been occupied with the Eastern Crisis, which in ordinary times would be thought a crisis of exceeding gravity. The second talked over Home Rule in the light of the continually growing hostility of the country to the supposed Home Rule project of Mr. Gladstone. It would be futile to go into the matter in view of the fact that Mr. Gladstone himself is to tell us all about it on Thursday next; or, if not all about it, so much as seems prudent to the all-Parliamentary hand. There will be a supplementary exegesis by Mr. Chamberlain which is expected to fill such gaps as Mr. Gladstone may leave. Yesterday London was full of rumors that the Cabinet was on the eve of collapse. Serious persons who met last evening, at a small party given by the wife of a Cabinet Minister, asked each other whether the Government had done so pieces. It does not appear that it has gone to pieces, but its condition yesterday was not unlike that of the sailor who explains to his medical adviser that he is very bad inside. The acuteness of the disease may be inferred from a single fact. The chief organ of the Gladstonian Liberalism appears this morning with three leading editorial articles, one something over a column in length. Not too much, you think, for the full discussion of a situation so very serious? Well, the first is on Richard Cobden. The second is on the plan of the Liberal. The third is on the Oyster Supply.

As for Cobden, there is something touching in the effort of the Free Trade master's disciples to believe, or to make believe, that his millennium of open ports and peace the world over is near at hand. His present eclogist, however, will offend nobody by over-confidence. The utmost he ventures to hope is that some far-off event will justify Cobden's confidence. To this hope he clings in spite, as he charmingly says, of the "apparent" want of advance. The standstill of Cobden's principles is indeed apparent, though in a different sense from the one which this writer intended.

A great light has gone out from the House of Commons. Mr. Jesse Collings was yesterday found guilty of bribery and unseated as member for Ipswich. He is found guilty of bribery, just as Sir Charles Dilke was found innocent of adultery; in a purely technical sense. It is not Mr. Jesse Collings, nor his colleague Mr. West, who has committed bribery. It is the unauthorized iniquities of their agents for which they are held responsible. The Corrupt Practices Act is one of the most stringent measures that ever took shape as an act of Parliament. The doctrine of agency is carried, perhaps, further than it was ever carried before. A single instance of bribery is sufficient to invalidate an election. It may be the act of an agent who was unknown to him, who has violated the most express orders of the candidate. But if his position is constructive that of an agent, the unhappy principal is responsible for all his misdeeds, and out he must go. The case which went hardest against Mr. Jesse Collings was that of a man who confessedly a Liberal agent, who wrote to a distant voter that if he came home and voted there would be "some luck" in it. There never was any lure in it; no money was paid, but the offer to pay was made. Mr. Jesse Collings is no longer member for Ipswich.

It has been given to Mr. Jesse Collings to play a part considerable in proportion to his abilities. He is one of those men who are happy in the circumstances and period of their public life. His hobby is Three Acres and a Cow, and on it he rode a tilt at the late Ministry, overthrew it; and himself became a Minister, though of a humble kind. His share in the proceedings of that memorable day in the House looked larger than it was, but his name must ever be mentioned when the story is told, and so he has secured a sort of immortality. He is a sincere, narrow man, with one or two ideas to which he would make everything else give way. His alliance with Mr. Chamberlain lent him importance. He had a hold on the agricultural constituencies, for he was, though not a constituent, an agricultural laborer, or something like it, and he stood by his own class. He cannot again stand for Ipswich during a period of seven years; such is the penalty which the law awards. But as he has not himself bribed anybody, he may offer himself as candidate to another constituency. So may Mr. West, of course, but both Mr. West and Mr. Collings are likely to think politics an expensive matter of amusement. The costs of the petition are estimated at \$25,000, and neither of the unlucky and unseated members is a rich man.

A letter is allowed to see the light from Mr. W. E. Baxter to Lord Wolverton, the Postmaster-General, on the long vexed question of the American mails. Mr. Baxter restates the case against the British Post-Office with force if not with novelty. The point of his present appeal is that the Postmaster-General should not wait for the slow and very uncertain action of a Parliamentary Committee yet to be appointed, but deal with the question as a Departmental question. Lord Wolverton ought to do this, but will not. He is head of the Post-Office in name. Mr. Stevenson Blackwood is head of it in fact, and Mr. Stevenson Blackwood has hardened his heart against any reform which shall disturb the monopoly of the existing steamship line.

Mr. Blackwood, or someone of his staff, has done a characteristic act in connection with these mails. When the subject was last discussed the Post-Office issued a notice to the effect that the Postmaster-General would be present on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The mention of Tuesday was itself misleading because it is only on Thursday that is drawn both from the London Post-Office, where it was formally placarded, and from the Post-Office Guide. Letters may still be sent, but the Post-Office does its best to keep the public in ignorance of the fact.

I may add to what I said yesterday concerning the manner and customs of Royalty the latest scene about the Duchess of Edinburgh. Her Imperial and Royal Highness—so ought she to be designated—was present at the concert last Monday in St. James's Hall to hear Herr Joachim. It was a hot night, and the hall, at the best of times and with all the ventilation that can be had, is a stuffy place. But Her Imperial and Royal Highness does not like fresh air. It was her wish that all the doors, windows, and ventilators should be closed, and closed they were. When one of the stifling and gasping multitude ventured to open one, an usher bustled up at once and closed it again; sternly warning the offender that such were the commands of Her Imperial and Royal Highness. Result, headaches the next morning and more unpopularity for the Duchess of Edinburgh, who, it must be said, has never been the least popular of the present royal family. In Russia the arbitrary spirit of this exalted lady may be in place; in England, from the earliest days of her arrival as the bride of the Queen's second son, it has been felt to be out of place. Elsewhere than in Russia or in England, it would be likely to provoke opposition in some form more effective than mere grumbling.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has altered his American plans. Instead of going over next autumn, he will call for the United States in May. There is to be no lecturing tour. Mr. Arnold thinks of giving one address, "A Last Word about America," in three or four of the chief cities. The occasion of this visit, which will be his last, is really more domestic than public. Mrs. Arnold has already sailed, and both will return to England in August. Ever since the first journey, Mr. Arnold has meant to make a second; never with a view to lecturing or money-making, but moved by his deep interest in the country and the people, and his desire to see more of both. If he had gone again in the winter, he would have been to spend some time in the Southern States; which he has hardly done in the summer. What he has said of America thus far passes in England for sympathetic appreciation of the social

and to some extent the political life of the United States; the intellectual also. Perhaps in America it was deemed too critical, but Americans are here thought perfectly able to endure criticism, since not to endure it is a sign, not of strength, but of weakness and want of just self-confidence.

G. W. S.

MR. FORSTER.

HIS PUBLIC LIFE, LEGISLATIVE WORK, IRISH ADMINISTRATION AND CHARACTER.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

It is eight months since Mr. Forster was attacked by the illness which ended fatally yesterday afternoon at a quarter to 1. His malady has been either caused or lessened by malaria at Baden last August. Symptoms of blood poisoning showed themselves. He came home, went to Torquay, was more than once thought dying, rallied, returned to London a few weeks ago, and seemed likely to regain some degree of health. Then came a sudden relapse on Saturday, and from that time to the end he remained unconscious. He would have been sixty-eight next July.

Mr. Forster has been a considerable figure in English public life for more than thirty years; since 1870 he has been a great one; since 1880 one of the very greatest. You may roughly estimate the place he held by the space he occupied this morning in *The Times*, which devotes six columns to his biography and a leading article to the consideration of his life. In what I have to say of him, I shall assume that the leading facts of his career are known, and I shall touch only on certain passages, and on the more marked traits of his character. There have been six great questions in which Mr. Forster took a deep interest and a great part: The relations of England to the United States during the Civil War; the Colonies; Reform; Education; the Ballot; Ireland. The two with which his name, at least of late years, has been most closely identified are education and Ireland. And it is by a cruel irony of fate that his death should have occurred on the very week when the Irish question is once more to be brought forward in the House of Commons in its very broadest form, by the newest and greatest convert to Home Rule.

Hardly a word can be necessary to an American audience on Mr. Forster's services to the American cause from 1861 to 1865. We all know then and we shall never forget that of the small band who pleaded in England the cause of Freedom and the Union, Mr. Forster was one of the foremost. We had no better friend, Mr. Bright excepted, we had not one who wrought for us so steadily, so ably, with so much success. He spoke in the House, he spoke from many a platform to many a great popular audience; his labors in public and private were incessant. We owe to him not a little of that ardent sympathy with the Republic and that loyal friendship of race which kept so much of Lancashire and the North of England on our side. Into no cause did Mr. Forster throw himself with more heart and soul than into that in which, as he believed, and has ever believed, the interests of England and the interests of America were alike involved.

This was at the very outset of his Parliamentary career, which, beginning with his election for Bradford in 1861, continued to the last. He was a member for Bradford for just a quarter of a century. With four years' exception, he was a member of the House of Commons. Under Secretary for the Colonies, a post which probably gave to his mind that strong bent toward great Imperial questions which ever after distinguished him. He never swayed from his advocacy of a close union, in spirit if not in form, between the mother country and the colonies. He extended this doctrine till it embraced English-speaking countries the world over. He had a clear vision of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, and a perfect belief that England and America, united in a common policy, could not only control the commerce but keep the peace of the world. He was for Imperial Federation, as the phrase now runs, and meetings to advance that cause were among the last at which he was present. The Colonists well knew what a friend they had in Mr. Forster, and his name was a household word on the banks of the St. Lawrence and by the wooded shores of Sydney harbor.

His contributions to the cause of Reform and extension of the Franchise began with the struggle of 1866, which produced the Reform bill of 1867. They continued down to the passage of the last Reform Act of 1884. Of every measure for enlarging the share of the people in the government of the country he was an advocate. The one measure of which he had entire charge personally was the Ballot Act, which he carried through the Commons in 1871, and over the heads of the Lords in the year following.

But it was the Education Act of 1870 which was the chief constructive work of Mr. Forster's life; his greatest achievement in legislation, the first legislative achievement of this generation in England. Mr. Forster's belief in the people was a reasoned belief. He was a Radical, not a fanatic. He perfectly understood that the triumph of democracy in America was a triumph of enlightenment, of popular knowledge, of educated good sense. He foresaw that the day when the still unfranchised masses of English people would have the vote was near. He sought to provide for its arrival. As Minister of Education (under the cumbersome official title of Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education) he brought in and carried the great measure of 1870. It was a bill which for the first time recognized and undertook to enforce the responsibility of the State for the schools. The principle that underlay its complicated provisions was simple and efficient. The State was not to create schools; it was to accept those which existed, see that a local authority should establish others where needed, and assume the duty of guaranteeing a proper standard of teaching by a system of inspection. This bill created the School Board, in a word; and the School Boards of England have been and are the best agents of instruction for her youth, which gives the best promise for her political future.

He had to carry his bill in the teeth of the most strenuous and bitter opposition from two sets of foes. The Church attacked it because it threatened Church authority over education. The Dissenters attacked it because it yielded too much to the claims of the Church. The persons denounced measure and author as infidel. The Non-conformist ministers assailed both as mere tools of existing ecclesiastical authority. Time has vindicated Mr. Forster and proved the soundness of his scheme. Nobody now dreams of repealing his act. Nay, the man who now poured out on him the most unmeasured wrath, and who fourteen years later had not forgiven him—I mean Mr. Chamberlain—is himself the author of the description of the Education Act of 1870 as the greatest legislative act of this generation.

It was on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in 1880 that Mr. Forster became Chief Secretary for Ireland. Earl Cowper was Viceroy, but Mr. Forster governed the country. How he governed it is a question on which Irish Nationalists and Englishmen differed widely at the time. But other questions are now to the front. Mr. Forster's conduct is matter of history, and of present controversy. The winter of 1880-81 was one of the most gloomy in the history of Ireland. The Land League was rising into power, and as Mr. Gladstone said, crime dogged its footsteps. Mr. Forster bent all his energies to cope with organized outrage. It was too much for him or for anybody with only the ordinary powers of law, and therefore it was that he obtained from Parliament those extraordinary powers for the suppression of crime by an act to which those who prompted by crime gave the bad name Coercion Act. Then and during the whole season which followed, Mr. Forster became the target for Irish attacks. He was attacked in the House of Commons with cool, persistent, calculating ferocity by its inventors. He might have escaped these attacks as the Irish Secretary in the late Salisbury Government escaped them, by abandoning all effort to enforce the law and leaving the country at the mercy of the League. He did not so congregate his duty. He waged war on outrage, on murder, on agrarian crime of every degree. The storm of insults that

daily howled about him in the House never turned him from his one purpose of restoring social order in Ireland. He was accused of imprisoning 900 who were thought perfectly able to endure criticism, since not to endure it is a sign, not of strength, but of weakness and want of just self-confidence.

G. W. S.

A duel was going on between the League and the Government—or, if you like, between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Forster—which ended for the time by the retirement of Mr. Parnell into the penal seclusion of Kilmallick Gaol. The power of the League was broken. So great had it become that if Mr. Forster had not locked up Mr. Parnell, Mr. Parnell would soon have locked up Mr. Forster. That a worse fate did not befall the Chief Secretary was due to the mere chance of the others would say, to the intervention of Mr. Gladstone. The history of the plots to murder Mr. Forster came out in the investigation of the Phoenix Park tragedy. No body will forget the assassins who looked into the window of the railway carriage at Westland Row where sat Mr. Forster's wife and daughter, before whom they meant to blow out his brains. They did not, simply because he had driven to Kingstown instead of taking the train. In Dublin they show the stranger—I was shown it a fortnight ago—the bridge on which Mr. Forster was to have been murdered, and over which he actually drove while an accident detained the car with a white horse which should have preceded him as a signal to his assassins. These were but two attempts of many.

Mr. Forster knew well enough his life was aimed at, but went his way with a tranquil courage which even among his Irish enemies was not without its admirers. When he resigned on account of the Kilmallick Treaty, to which he refused to be a party, he had cleared the ground for his successor. It is the fashion among those who do not like him to say he failed. Ask Mr. Parnell, and the other leaders of the Land League which Mr. Forster shattered, what they think. On the memorable scenes that followed in the House of Commons, I said what I thought at the time and I need refer but briefly to a matter on which I have not changed my opinion. The attack on Mr. Parnell as one who connived at outrage and murder made a profound impression on the country, and remained unanswerable save by a counter-attack from Mr. Parnell on Mr. Forster's administration of the law. The Irish, I suppose, never forgive the man whom they so long implored. He was hated to the last; that was his reward for two years of devoted service and heroic effort to secure to Ireland the rights which we most value in America. He was, of course, an opponent of Home Rule; "no Home Rule," they say, were the last words that passed the lips of the dying statesman.

"He was a man," said Mr. Gladstone in his eulogy upon Mr. Forster, "upon whom there can be no doubt that Nature had laid her hand for the purpose of forming a thoroughly genuine and independent character." It was this very genuineness and independence which brought him sometimes into collision with his colleagues. Mr. Forster was incapable of compromising with his conscience. He took immense pains to be right; he studied and mastered his subject; there were no difficulties before which his military shyness, then, once convinced, he was adamant. Mr. Gladstone resented at the time Mr. Forster's resignation and his statement of the causes of his resignation, but he now lives himself in high credit to say that his resignation was not an adequate tribute, but it covers the high credit which the Irish Nationalists used to bring against him.

Patriotism was with Mr. Forster a passion; his love of freedom an intense; his conception of duty a high one. But his humor and good humor, and he bore with singular stoicism the invective which he spoke to the point of him. When he spoke, he spoke to the point of his rhetorical style, in a tone of quietude, almost none; but he had a power of lucid statement and an energy of intellect which made his speeches impressive. At times his speech was so full of vigor and so full of vigor that it seemed to be a series of blows. He was a man of great power of speech, from directness and picturesqueness of speech, from sheer intensity of conviction, and from burning sympathies. In the House of Commons he was a man of great power of speech, from directness and picturesqueness of speech, from sheer intensity of conviction, and from burning sympathies. In the House of Commons he was a man of great power of speech, from directness and picturesqueness of speech, from sheer intensity of conviction, and from burning sympathies.

Death removed three well-known San Francisco men from the world. One was D. J. Oliver, a pioneer merchant who spent liberally his large wealth in charity and who was granted many honors by the State and the city. Another was John W. Patterson, a man of great wealth and who was granted many honors by the State and the city. The third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The tenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eleventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The twelfth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The thirteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fourteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fifteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventeenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eighteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The nineteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The twentieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The twenty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The twenty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The twenty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The twenty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The twenty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The twenty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The twenty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The twenty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The twenty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The thirtieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The thirty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The thirty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The thirty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The thirty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The thirty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The thirty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The thirty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The thirty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The thirty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fortieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The forty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The forty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The forty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The forty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The forty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The forty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The forty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The forty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The forty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fiftieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fifty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fifty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fifty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fifty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fifty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fifty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fifty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fifty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The fifty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixtieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The sixty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventy-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventy-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventy-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventy-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventy-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventy-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventy-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventy-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The seventy-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eightieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eighty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eighty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eighty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eighty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eighty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eighty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eighty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eighty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The eighty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The ninetieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The ninety-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The ninety-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The ninety-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The ninety-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The ninety-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The ninety-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The ninety-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The ninety-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The ninety-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundredth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-tenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eleventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-twelfth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-thirteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fourteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fifteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventeenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eighteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-nineteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-twentieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-twenty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-twenty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-twenty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-twenty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-twenty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-twenty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-twenty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-twenty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-twenty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-thirtieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-thirty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-thirty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-thirty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-thirty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-thirty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-thirty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-thirty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-thirty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-thirty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fortieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-forty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-forty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-forty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-forty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-forty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-forty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-forty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-forty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-forty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fiftieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fifty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fifty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fifty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fifty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fifty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fifty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fifty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fifty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-fifty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixtieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-sixty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventy-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventy-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventy-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventy-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventy-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventy-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventy-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventy-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-seventy-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eightieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eighty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eighty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eighty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eighty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eighty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eighty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eighty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eighty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-eighty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-ninetieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-ninety-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-ninety-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-ninety-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-ninety-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-ninety-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-ninety-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-ninety-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-ninety-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The hundred-ninety-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundredth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-tenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-eleventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-twelfth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-thirteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fourteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fifteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-sixteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-seventeenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-eighteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-nineteenth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-twentieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-twenty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-twenty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-twenty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-twenty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-twenty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-twenty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-twenty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-twenty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-twenty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-thirtieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-thirty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-thirty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-thirty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-thirty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-thirty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-thirty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-thirty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-thirty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-thirty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fortieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-forty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-forty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-forty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-forty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-forty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-forty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-forty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-forty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-forty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fiftieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fifty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fifty-second was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fifty-third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fifty-fourth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fifty-fifth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fifty-sixth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fifty-seventh was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fifty-eighth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-fifty-ninth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-sixtieth was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two hundred-sixty-first was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who died in the midst of his career. The two